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ever, industry does not supply what the school failed to give, for jobs are obtained by chance rather than through interest, are routine work, having no educative value, and lead to no advancement.

As a remedy for such conditions it is suggested that the age of compulsory education be raised to sixteen years and that the time so gained be given over to such industrial education as will develop the child's interests and fit him to choose a vocation in harmony with his tastes. Meanwhile supervisors capable of directing this development should be provided. In order that the work be made effectual the school and the business world should work in harmony, and the economic means of the home must be such as to permit the longer period of training for the child. But this later aspect is outside the scope of the present study.

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*Searchlights on Some American Industries.* By JAMES COOKE MILLS, Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+299.

The title of this book rather leads us to expect a critical analysis and exposition of the dangers and evils of our industrial system. Its dedication, however, somewhat changes our expectations: "To the captains of industry whose brains and capital have made the evolution of these great industries a story worth telling." The word "story" is well used with reference to the work; for such it is, or rather a series of stories.

In seven chapters, each devoted to a specific industry, the author gives a concise and interesting description of the processes involved in preparing for the market lumber, salt, sugar, paper, rubber, leather, and graphite. There are also included chapters on "Moulding Machine Practice," and on the "Sightless Workers." Though the last-named chapter seems to lack any logical connection with those preceding, or with the title of the volume itself, it offers, nevertheless, many interesting suggestions on the question of industrial possibilities for the blind.

While written in a popular style the book contains a great deal of valuable information. Every page is full of facts and not a little statistical matter is interspersed. That the author has not considered it advisable—or worth while—to cite authorities for his more important figures and statements, except as these occur in quotations from other works—will doubtless detract somewhat from its value for persons of scholarly inclination. Such readers, also, will no doubt be somewhat astonished at the confidence with which the author in the Preface asserts: "Each chapter contains all the information essential to a thorough understanding of the industry with which it deals." Yet, considering the space allotted each subject, perhaps most readers will be chiefly surprised at the degree to which this is true. If, as the author, also in the Preface, assures us, "All facts stated have been carefully examined to determine their authenticity," the book in spite of these defects, may well prove useful as collateral reading in courses on American industries, as well as interesting and enlightening to the general reader.